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Good Work on the Treaty.

Enough may possibly be developed by this week's debate on the arbitration treaty in the Senate to determine its fate. The agreement is certainly far nearer ratifi cation to-day than it was a fortnight ago, thanks to the thorough work done upon it by the Foreign Relations Committee. If it should be ratified at all before the 4th of March, to that body a large share of the credit will be due.

What the committee has done, is to exclude from the agreement questions that threatened American interests or involved doubt and anxiety about those interests. One of Its amendments, that which strikes out the provision for making the King of Sweden the umpire where the arbitrators appointed by England and the United States cannot agree upon one, has so generally commended itself to public opinion that the matter has almost ceased to be discussed.

Two other amendments take a short cut toward ratification, through windings in which otherwise the project would have been hopelessly lost. One of them declares that "no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either to any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for arbitration under this treaty, except by special agreement." This sweeping provision, in leaving the machinery of arbitration ready for use, practically allows the parties to decide hereafter whether they will use it, in any "question which affects

foreign or domestic policy." In Article VII, there has been a further and remarkable change. It now allows either party, "at any time before the close of the hearing upon any matter except territorial claims," to withdraw from the arbitration on its declaration that "the determination of such matter necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question which is excimiled from arbitration, except by special agreement." Thereupon the jurisdiction of the tribunal over the matter is to cease.

The Foreign Relations Committee has been subjected to abuse from some unthink ing people, but it has done a vast work toward making ratification possible. With out that work the treaty might not have had a ghost of a chance, certainly before the 4th of March. As matter stands now, when any Senator in executive session suggests a matter of American national interests. which may be sacrificed under the treaty. the amendments of the Foreign Committee will be examined to see if they relieve that fear, and if not, their language can be made still broader, in order to cover it.

The principle on which the Foreign Relations Committee has evidently acted is that, with the machinery of arbitration once provided, nothing will be easier than to extend its operation as experience may warrant, or by special agreement; whereas disaster might result from careless or good right to suppose, is that of his party, experimental submissions of questions and of the country, and of Congress. By which ought never to go to arbitration.

The Fulness of Time for Cuba

We do not suppose that the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND will be regarded as a high authority on the existing condition of Cuba, or on the duty of Congress toward that island. Yet there was one sentence in his message to Congress at the opening of the present session, which may well be considered by that body, now that the session is draw ing to a close:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfull with the insurrect on has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for relatablishment has degenerated into a re stablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than a useless sacrifice of human life and utter destruction of the very sub ject of t e conflict a situation will be pres which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spati superseded by higher collections, which we can tardly besitate to recognize and discharge."

The question for Congress is whether that time has not already come. Is not Spain's inability to deal successfully with the insurrection already demonstrated? Is anything but a sacrifice of life and a destruction of property possible, with a continuation of the war? Is not Spain's task hopeless? If so, even by Mr. CLEVELAND's own confession, we have other duties to perform than that of bolstering up Spain's sovereignty in the island, as he has sought to do. His attempt to substitute home rule under the Spanish yoke for independence has resulted in a failure. Will the Fifty-fourth Congress come to an end without performing the duty plainly resting upon it in this state of affairs?

The Change That Is to Come.

For what reason is it that Cuba looks for the coming of McKINLEY with wistfulness, not unmingled with hope, while Spain awaits it with apprehension? We are not aware that the President-elect has ever told any one, or indicated in any way, what he thinks about the war between the Spanish monarchy and the Cuban revolution, or what policy he may favor when certain questions growing out of that war, questions in which this Government is deeply interested, are brought before him.

We can suggest one reason for the foreboding of Spain and the hopefulness of Cuba. Both of these parties know that the policy of the Cleveland Administration toward each of them has followed the dictation of one man, Mr. CLEVELAND, It has been strictly a personal matter. He has rejected the advice of Congress, disregarded the desire of the country, and used the power which he possesses as Executive to carry out his own desire in the case. Now, it is our privilege to remark that President McKINLEY may possibly not follow CLEVELAND'S example in this respect. He may not think that is his duty to set himself up against Congress as an obstructionist, or to execute with a high hand, at his pleasure, the purpo s of his own presumption, heccless of the will, judgment, and purpose merely allegorical, a fable, every other Bibli-

of a coordinate branch of the Government, and beedless of a just and reasonable public demand. If this should be the case, there would, indeed, be ground both for Spanish solicitude and for Cuban hope. If, soon after Major McKINLEY shall become President, both houses of Congress should again adopt the belligerency resolution which they adopted last year, or should adopt the independence resolution now be fore the Senate, and should send one or other of these resolutions to the President. there would at least be a possibility of a change in this Government's relations toward the parties at war in Cuba. If President McKINLEY should promptly express his agreement with Congress in the matter, why, then, this Government would take an attitude toward Spain and Cuba more deserving of respect than that which it has maintained ever since the outbreak of

the revolution. In a short time the one person, the Presi dent, who has strained his authority to the disadvantage of Cuba, will be out of the way, and another President, not likely to follow his inauspicious example, but more regardful of his country's honor and interests, will take his place. In that circumstance there may be reason for Cuba's hope. The personal element in this Government, the individual will of a President, often controls its conduct; and the man who has controlled it in the interest of Spain will be powerless in three weeks, as, indeed, it is already beyond his power to render Spain any further service.

It has recently become manifest that the Spanish Government suffers apprehension for this reason. It is pacifying Cuba with vengeance; it is getting up sham reforms for Cuba to propitiate the United States; it is seeking for a truce in Cuba favorable to ita designs. It is preparing for the entrance of McKINLEY. The most unfortunate thing for Spain at this moment is that Cuba will not wait for her to make advances, but rejects her terms at once and goes on with the fight. In truth, Spain asks too much when she asks the Cubans to seek for peace by submitting to her hard and wicked rule.

Spain has forebodings as to what may follow CLEVELAND'S exit; Cuba experiences satisfaction in thinking of it. Spain cannot get any assurance that McKINLEY will be another CLEVELAND; Cuba is confident that he will not. Hence the state of Spain's mind, and the state of Cuba's.

It is largely a personal matter. An obstruction in the way of Cuba will be removed when CLEVELAND goes out; a backerup of Spain will disappear from the field when CLEVELAND starts for Princeton. It is possible that a President who has been unfriendly to Cuba will be succeeded by one of whom that may not be said. The head of this Government possesses powers which often enable him to direct its foreign policy. Were McKINLEY's policy in the Spanish-Cuban case to resemble CLEVELAND's, he could look for nothing else from it than the failure which has overtaken CLEVELAND's. Spain, therefore, has a right to her own thoughts, and so, also has Cuba.

It is possible that another reason for Spanish foreboding and for Cuban hope may be found in the platform upon which Major McKinley was elected, and of which he has expressed his approval. It calls upon this Government to exercise its influence to secure the independence of Cuba. That is a thing of interest to the United. States, as well as to Spain and Cuba. It is a thing of exceeding importance. Major McKinley is not the man to cast away his platform when he becomes President He will be a President who stands for Cuban independence. He would be untrue to the platform which he upheld when a candidate if his policy in the case of Cuba should bear any resemblance to CLEVELAND's. He could not. in honor, follow in CLEVELAND's footsteps in this case. He will surely follow his own judgment, which, as we have a oing that he will do the best thing for Spain, Cuba, and the United States, for peace and freedom.

In the circumstance that President Mc-KINLEY is pledged to repudiate Clevelandsm, so far as it relates to the Spanish Cuban question, there is reason why Cuba may hope and why Spain should take the

A Tremendous Revolution.

We have received many more letters discussing and defending the attitude of Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT toward supernatural religion, but it is not necessary that we should publish them, since they merely repeat arguments to which we have already given a place in THE SUN.

They all miss the point, which is that if there is not supernatural authority for Christianity it becomes simply a system of moral philosophy, regarding whose soundness disagreement is justifiable and inevitable. If it is not believed in as coming from Gop by supernatural revelation, but is treated as simply human in its origin, it will be criticised on its merits alone, as the Jews, for instance, criticise it, and as it was criticised by the Romans. The Romans opposed the Christian system and tried to destroy it as essentially inimical to the State and the established social order. They viewed the Christians and dealt with them as we now regard and treat Anarchists. If. then, the supernatural origin and character of JESUS are denied, His teachings will be examined in a light radically different from that in which their discussion has proceeded hitherto. They will cease to be the foundation of a religion imposing an obligation of belief as essential to obedience to Gop, and become debatable propositions made by a human teacher of philosophy, and therefore properly and necessarily examinable to determine their intrinsic value. .

This would make a complete revolution in the spirit of Christendom. Christianity as a religious system would be wholly aubverted. Instead of a religion deriving its authority from a supernatural source, we should have only a religious philosophy limited by the inability of the human intellect to go beyond this world of sense and fact. JESUS would be relegated to the plane of BUDDHA and MOHAMMED, and the Biblical stories of supernatural occurrences would take their place along with the tales of Greek and Roman, Assyrian and Egyptian mythology. Nothing would be left for man except the guidance of human reason alone. The foundation upon which the Church and Christian theology are built, would be swept away absolutely. It is this destruction in which Dr. ABBOTT and his defenders are now engaged. If the Biblical story of JONAH and the whale is to be regarded as purely a parable, an allegory, whose actual occurrence was impossible and therefore unbelievable, Christianity must descend from its exaltation as a religion of Divine authority, and drop to the level of a system of religious philosophy or speculation. of human authorship. If the story of JONAH is

cal tale, from the creation of ADAM and EVE up to the supernatural birth and resurrection of JESUS, is likewise allegorical, for they conflict equally with the possibilities under merely natural law. In other words, the arguments of Dr. ABBOTT and his defenders shatter the whole fabric of religion built by faith, and put the Scriptural reports of supernatural occurrences in the same cateegory with the tales of mythology.

This is a conclusion which the theologians of the school of Dr. ABBOTT try to avoid. with a timidity which may be natural in view of their ecclesiastical relations, for it takes away the reason for their existence but they cannot escape from it without in tellectual stultification. They know that they have given up the whole authority of their theological system by making it a fabric of human speculation purely; but they dare not take the laity into their full confidence. Infidels though they be themselves, they tremble, and not unreasonably, at the consequences which would be involved in the destruction of the popular belief in the supernaturalism of the Bible.

Meantime, archaeology is joining with philosophy in subjecting the Scriptures to scientific criticism, and the results of the investigations and examinations are ac cepted as indisputable even in theological seminaries of orthodoxy, not merely by such men as Dr. BRIGGS, but also by professors whose heresy has not been brough under ecclesiastical condemnation.

Our correspondents who discuss the case of Dr. ABBOTT, have no conception of the tremendous revolution in sentiment of which it is a symptom. All the infidelity of past periods has been of no consequence as compared with the present infidelity, of which, for the moment, he has made himself an example. It is an infidelity which strikes at the supernatural basis upon which Christianity rests, and therefore relegates the religion of Christendom to the position of mere mythology and fallible human philosophy.

Ex-Queen and Outgoing President If Mr. PALMER, secretary of Mrs. DOMINIS formerly Queen of Hawaii, is not persone grata at the White House, it is not through

any lack of discretion and tact. He avers that "annexation is now dead in Hawaii;" and since the first efforts of Mr. CLEVELAND at the beginning of his present term of office were directed toward killing it, such assurances from Secretary PALMER, at the going out of that term, must be eagerly seized upon.

There is no question that, should Hawaii be received into the Union under President McKinley's Administration, this fact will carry rebuke for Mr. CLEVELAND's with drawal of the annexation treaty, which his predecessor had negotiated. And this matter is wholly apart from his attempt to overthrow the republic and to set up a throne in Hawaii, on which shameful proj ect the seal of condemnation is ineffaceably set. Thus Mr. PALMER's assertion regard ing annexation may come as a source of comfort and hope to the present occupant of the White House.

But of what avail is all this delusion When Mr. PALMER says that he has seen men "laboring on the roads, carrying a bal and chain, for no other reason than their loyalty to LILIUOKALANI," does he not know that a less clement Government might have given to conspirators the hangman's rope instead of the ball and chain? He and Mrs. Dominis have nothing to expect of Mr. CLEVELAND. Only about three week remain of the latter's term of office, and then the ex Queen will see of how little account is the friend of Hawaiian royalty and the enemy of the republic and of annexa tion. Besides, what can Mr. PALMER be thinking of, when the only hope of the ex-Queen for a pension rests on annexation?

Another Bad Bill.

Is it true, as some of our contemporaries aver, that the quantity of harmful legislation proposed at Albany this winter exceeds record of previous years? Some of the measures, like the Anti-Treating bill, are obviously cranky and excite the derision of the majority of the members of the Legislature. Others have some backing, but seem to have been insincerely offered for purposes of politics. Such are the attacks upon corporations; there is no popular support for them, and the leaders of the minority would be the last to advocate them i they were to be held responsible for their enactment. There is a third class of pro posed laws which are more dangerous than either of the others. An excellent type of this class of bills is the one which has been introduced in the Senate to amend the act relating to auction sales.

This bill, which somebody has induced Senator FORD to father, should properly be entitled "A Bill to Legislate Out of Employment All Auctioneers in the State and to Smother the Auction Business Entirely." Such, in fact, would be the effect of Sen ator FORD's bill if it should become a law whether Senator FORD intends it or not. We do not remember any bill that has been put forward in the Legislature which has a greater appearance of plausibility or is ca-

pable of greater harm. The bill purports to be an attempt to sup press the evils of mock auctions. It makes certain seemingly proper amendments to the existing laws, but when we see that they relate entirely to sales of personal property, suspicion is excited. The auction sales of real estate are far more important and concern much greater property interests than those of personalty. The evils of mock auctions attach to the one as to the other. Why, therefore, is Senator FORD's bill confined to sales of persona property? The answer is, of course, that the restrictions, liabilities, and complications imposed by the bill upon auction sales would, if applied to the great business of real estate auctioneering, raise a determined opposition, and kill the measure.

The bill provides, for instance, that any competitor at an auction sale has a right to demand the name and address of a successful bidder or bidders at the sale. If the auctioneer refuses to give it, the sale is void, and if he gives an assumed name or address, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. I he enters a bidder's name falsely, he is guilty of forgery in the third degree. It is apparent that this provision would at once do away with the custom, common at all auction sales of paintings, books, bric-hbrac, and other similar articles, of the concealment of their identity by prospective or successful bidders. At a book sale, for instance, a book dealer purchasing a rare volume does not like to have the public know that he bought it or what he paid fo it. Private collectors, for obvious reasons, do not care to bid in their own names. The penalties and liabilities imposed by the bill for violations of this section would result in endless litigation and would allow insincere and "by" bidders to control the sales. A still more oppressive section is that relating to "upset" prices, compelling all re-

served sales to be advertised in detail as

such, and in restricting auction sales of reserved goods to such goods alone. Many of the sales now made at auction rooms are those made by order of executors who are anxious to obtain the most that is possible out of what are often diminlahed estates. In conducting these sales it is for the interest of the estate to hold the sales open for emergencies, such as bad weather, sparse attendance, and for other legitimate masons. The proposed law would prevent all this and leave the auc tioneer no option but to go on with the sale and sacrifice the property. The bill, in fact, takes away from auctioneers all such dis cretion and freedom as is now necessary for the proper conduct of their business.

The bill is also harsh in its provisions for the examinations of the books and the business of auctioneers. Much of this business is of a private and personal character, and the possibility of its exposure as a public record, or to any weak and ill paid official, would ruin the auction business. The bill as drawn takes out of the hands of the proper authority, the Mayor of the city, the right to appoint the inspector or agent to whom authority is given to go over at will the books of auctioneers, and lodges this appointment in the hands of State officials. The bill, as it now stands, contemplates the same sort of paternal legislation which might, by the same arguments as those now adduced, be extended to cover the 'mark down" sales in our large mercantile establishments. Yet a bill of this character would be ridiculous and would make mer-

cantile business impossible. The present measure is dishonest, and should be hooted out of the Legislature.

The Academy of Design.

The Academy of Design has actually pur chased a new site on Morningside Heights in the vicinity of the site for the coming cathedral of St. John the Divine and of the imposing structures for Columbia College now in course of erection. The question of the future home of this important institution is therefore decided finally, and, in our opinion, happily.

The practical sagacity of the artists who have had the management of the business affairs of the Academy of Design since its foundation in 1826 has been demonstrated and justified so completely in the past, that the judgment which has selected this new site is deserving of the more consideration. No men trained to business purely could have done better than these painters have done with the money intrusted to their stewardship. The site at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, which they purchased in 1860 for \$50,000, they have now sold for about \$500,000; and they have that handsome capital to make their new start with

When they decided to take advantage of the offer for their property at Twenty-third street, and were confronted by the necessity of removal, the question of the selection of a suitable site for the new structure was made difficult by the great cost of land in the neighborhoods below the Central Park, where, in accordance with traditions to which they were wedded, so many of the members desired to establish the institution. The Academy needs a large plot of land, in an eligible situation, and such pieces of property in the region below the Park are not easily obtainable, and are exceedingly costly. They are so costly that the purchase of the mere site would have exhausted nearly all the capital which had been accumulated under the praiseworthy and very sagacious management of the Academy's affairs.

The commanding site on Morningside Heights, however, has been bought for less than one half of the money at the disposal of the Academicians, and being spacious, it affords ample room for an extension of the educational features of the institution, which will make it of increasing importance in the development of artistic taste, and enhance and perpetuate its national reputation as the chief of American art schools.

A correspondent asks the Lexow Committee, through THE SUN, to examine next into the great profits of ale and beer making, which, he avers, leave sugar and coffee profits in

By all means let us know the profits of ale and beer making, and of all other industries and occupations in the State of New York. Let us uncover every problem and mystery of this awful monster known as business.

To-day, Feb. 9, there is to be an examina tion by the Civil Service Commissioners for a Law Department examiner, and the applicant, it is officially announced, should have a "knowl edge of the village, town, and county laws under which the territory annexed in July. 1895, was operated prior to annexation, and also of the general conduct of affairs in towns and villages." Here is a chance for a statesman who has made a study of the traditions, ordinances, local customs, and township usages of Wakefield, Williamsbridge, and West Chester He may not get the appointment, for the ways of even civil service examiners are sometimes dark and mysterious; but the inner conscious ness that he is entitled to the place because of his erudition may sustain his soul under the trial.

The proposition to take the appointment of City Marshals out of the hands of the Mayor and turn it over to the Governor is not likely to be adopted by the Legislature. It is not probable that it would be assented to by the Mayor. and without such assent it might be at variance with the provision of the State Constitution relating to local bills, for the City Marshals are local officers whose jurisdiction is limited to the city. RICHARD CROKER was such a Marshal before he was elected Coroner.

Up it goes! The high mark for speed of steamboats is rising without sign of stopping. A few years ago the British Governmen gave to the world a very impressive proof of progress by producing a small fleet of torped destroyers of a speed of 27 knots. Since then we have seen in rapid succession a 28-knot class, a 29-knot class, and even a 30-knot class, other Governments besides England getting some of them, and finally Japan has made a contract with Yannow for one of 31 knots. This is but a triffing fraction less than 36 miles an hour on land. Unless flying machines come in and cause express travel by water to be abandoned, some day we shall have passenger steamers as fast as Japan's expected torpedo destroyers.

The Mail and Empire of Toronto is show ing itself unduly sensitive regarding the alleged inaccuracy of some Canadian news about a new English war route to Canada by way of Hudson's Hay that appeared in THE SUN a short time back. The inaccuracy of the statement, if inaccurate it is, lies at the door of its originator, and as it appears to have first come from Toronto, the Mail and Empire should be able with its special sources of information to locate the source. The note that appeared in the Moil and Empire of Feb. 3 on the subject was evidently written while our esteemed contemporary was still laboring under the excitement of the controversy with the Globe of the same city as to the source and authorship of a mischievous circular in which the Catholic clergy and annexaionists were by some jumble of reasoning mixed up together.

With regard to the use of Hudson's Bay as a water route to the interior of Canada, we have received information from Sault Ste. Marie that official notice has been given in the local

papers that an application is to be made at the ensuing session of the Ontario Legislature for power to build a railroad from a point on the southerly shore of St. Joseph's Island, in the district of Algoma, on the north of Lake Huron, to the Desbarats station of the Son branch of the Canadian Pacific, and thence due north to some point on James's Bay, at the southern extremity of Hudson's Bay; and also to own and perate vessels on the great lakes in connection

with the said railway.

At a dinner of the Marketmen's Repub lican Club in Boston the following legend adorned the bill of fare:

"In the soup. Things hasn't come my way so fast that I am kept busy dodging them. "G. F. W." Why do the Boston marketmen thus attribute defective syntax to the Hon, Gronge Farn WILLIAMS? He passes creditably enough in grammar, but is plucked in logic. And how is e is the vague limbo known as "the soup' He is in the fire and the air. His eves shine and bulge with hope. The Mayor of Lynn is a silver man. The Mayor of Woburn will make no con cessions to the money power. A Williams and Liberty Club of two members will be unveiled at Toad Hill to-night, weather permitting. The Hon. TIM COAKLEY, the brightest jewel but one or two in the silver crown, will deliver one of his celebrated rain-com pelling orations in Squeague Hall, South Hassammissett, at an early date. Mr. WILLIAM! has already become a resident of Boston, as the friends of suburban real estate observe wit satisfaction. He predicts a grand victory the next time. As soon as the roads are sufficiently dry, he will resume operations as a carrier in Vermont and Maine. Who is happier? Why should he be kept busy dodging things ? Would

not dodge it, even if it were a nomination.

A bill making the larceny of bicycles felony has been introduced into the Illinois Senate. A bicycle is a sufficiently valuable piece of property to deserve full protection, and flichers and stealers of the wheel should be dealt with roundly. It may be questioned, how. ever, if any terrors of the law will fright the conveyer of the bicycle as it will fright him itself, if it be a machine of the best temperament and worth keeping. Recent researches by FLUGELRAD of Bonn, WALLPISCHBEINE of Magdeburg, Dr. BLAGUE of Bordeaux, and others have shown conclusively that in the higher type of bicycles the intelligence is remarkable and the sense of humor greatly developed. Cases are on record where a machine of known docility and cleverness has become unmanageable in the hands of an expert rider who has stolen it. From the little village of Mèrecie, in the Venaissin, comes a circumstantial account of a bicycle which even refused to be borrowed, and would throw any rider save its owner. It is hoped this machine may survive until 1900 and be exhibited in Paris.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones of Ohio is also famous. He is Gen, Jones, too, According to a Youngstown correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, the General and Lieutenant Governor, asked if he was a candidate for appointment to the Senate of the United States. made this frank admission: "I am buman."

It had been surmised that such was the case. but it is well to have a public declaration of the fact made by the best authority. Although a Lieutenant-Governor and a General, he is human. Not only is he numan, but his partner in the law business says that "if Gen. Jones just has nerve enough to go to the Governor and say he wants the appointment, he can have it without any doubt." Will Gen. Jones have too much humanity to do so? Has he the "nerve"? It is not to be thought of. History glides anxiously over her diary, and finds recorded therein no instance where a Lieutenant-Governor and Gen. Jones had "nerve," in the sense of an excess of self-confidence and self-assertion. But what might not be feared or hoped if this Lieutenant-Governor and General were more than human?

The brain of the Populist legislators of Kansas continues to work overtime, and with results which defy competition. Among not the least valuable of these results must be mentioned s bill commanding railroad corporations which have the singular financial felicity of trying to run trains in the great thought state to stop any train at any station where any passenger desires to get off." This is an interesting proposition, in its way, but it is much too conservative to satisfy the demand for legislation which will make the Kansas railroads exceedingly uncomfortable and the Kansas Populist very comfortable indeed. Tracks ought to be laid straight up to every Populist's door, and a special car with engine in commission should always be waiting for him. A track with adequate vard facilities should run up to his barn door, and his live stock, if any, should be transported to and from pasture on special cattle trains. He cannot have too many privileges, and the Kansas railroads ought to be giad to do more for him. Wait until the State goes into the railroad business and then you will see at least four parallel rat roads running through every farm, and nobody paying a cent of fare.

RAILWAY TO THE YEKON

Interest the Canadian Government, OTTAWA, Feb. 6 .- Alex. Begg, who some time ago secured a loan of \$750,000 from the British

Government to promote the settlement of croft. ers on the Pacific coast with the object of developing the British Columbia deep-sea fisheries, is here to get Government aid toward building a railway into the Ynkon country from the Pacific coast. By the proposed route communication would be established entirely through British territory, partly by the Stikeen River, which is navigable for nearly 150 miles. then by a proposed railway of 100 unless across the northwestern portion of the Cassair district to Teslin Lake, which is partly in British Co-lumbia, but constitutes the headwaters of the on River.

Yukon River.

The present difficult and dangerous route by Juneau and across the Coast Range would be avoided by this route, and supplies could be brought in for the eastern Yukon country by the Canarian route instead of by the Yukon River from Hebring Sea as at present. The Yukon is closed by ice for about six months in the year for over 1,000 miles to the international boundary line. Up to the date of Mr. Hegg's leaving Victoria, Jan. 24, no tidings had been received from Yukon since some time in November, nor had any mails been received from that country. Neither had Mr. Ogilvic of the international survey been heard from.

Plans of the Capitol Lost. From the Washington Evening Star.

Prom the Washington Evening Star.

"One of the most remarkable things about the Capitol building, which is remarkable for so many things, is the complete disappearance of all the plans, drawings, and all the other papers which must necessarily have been used during its construction," observed a prominent and leading architect who has given a great deal of attention to the matter. 'Recently,' he said.' It was asked by an architectural paper to prepare an article on the Capitol building, which is admittedly the finest legislative structure in the world, I supposed or course, that I could put my hands on any of the plans immediately; so lacespied the commission. Imagine my disappointment when, on applying at the Capitol, I was informed that all of the plans, if they ever did exist, disappeared many years ago. The plans for the Senate and House wings are easily enough reached, but those for the old building, the Capitol proper, have been missing for over fifty years. There is, however, an impression among some that the plans were filed away in one of the Government departments. As far as I have been able to ascertain, in an examination covering several weeks, there is no record of any such disposition of them.

An Brudite Hen Superintendent Wanted. From the Alexandria Gazette.

The groweque humbuggery of the Civil Service law a exhibited in the most glaring manner by the competitive examination that is to be held for the ap cointment of a man or woman to mind the ben house at the insane asylum for the District of Columbia, the subject of the examination being orthography, penmanship, copying, letter writing, and arith

A Lover's Lines.

Sent with an American Beauty rose to an America When her branches are stateliest and her leaflets greenest,
And when, without a stain of earthliness,

This fragrant, breathing bud is just opening I behold but a likeness of thes

CANADA.

MONTHEAL, Feb. 5 .- Notwithstanding its

high-toned professions of peace, the warlike

British Preparations for War-The Alles Labor Law in the United States.

in Canada continue without relaxation. Within the last few days fifteen Maxim-Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns with a quantity of other military stores have been received and stored in Quebec. In connection with the earnestness displayed by the English Government in the matter of armaments, it is curious to observe the very perceptible cooling down of the war fever among the fire-eaters over here; and among the non-jingo part of the population the possibility of Canada becoming a field of war in consequence of her connection with England is causing positive apprehen-sion. On the first symptom of hostilities in which Canada may be involved, you may pre pare to receive an exodus from this country, for ever since the Venezuela scare many families. as I know, have resolved to cross to the southern side of the boundary for safety. The Gov ernment at Washington cannot pay too much attention to the military preparations going on over here, for it seems that the present Govern ment in England is determined to avail itself to the full of the "loyalty" of the truculent element in Canada to stamp out every pro-Ameri-

can or independent sentiment among the people.

The labor question is growing in importance

every day, owing to the possible action of the

Allen Labor law. Thousands of Canadians cross the border every day into the American frontier towns and cities to work, returning to Canada in the evening of the same day with the wages practically taken out of the pockets of as anybody throw anything at him? He would many American work people. Others go over to work by the week or odd job, their wages going to maintain familles in Canada. A stringent application of the American labor law would put a stop to this and compel the Canadian workers either to go over into the towns where they have work to reside permanently, in which case both their work and wages would remain n the United States; or they would add to the mass of unemployed labor in this country, which s hampering the Government so much in its efforts to induce European emigrants to come to Canada. The menace of Mr. Laurier that he would pass an allen labor law to retaliate against American labor does not amount to much. For one American workman who come into Canada to search for a living, a hundred Canadians are driven over the border to find Canadians are driven over the border to find their existence in the United States. The gentlemental Washington who may be visited by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Davies need not be alarmed by any threats they may make on behalf of Mr. Laurier on the alien labor question. From Halifax to Vancouver there is one universal ways of depression in the labor market, and but for the outlet afforded in the Inited States, labor troubles would be assuming a very disagreeable form over here. I hear from more than one of the labor leaders that the condition of hundreds of families in this city is deplorable, and that it will be fortunate if the winter passes without some kind of

if the winter masses without some kind of trouble. Even at Rossiand, a Birnen Columbia, that was to rival every other know to have been brought there by the booming advertisements scattered over the country are destinute and dependent on charity for every meal.

It seems likely that we shall hear more of the Institut Canadian incident of which I wrote two days ago. A detailed account has appeared in the anti-Liberai French taper Lo Minerre, which draws its own deductions from what it alleges took place at the meeting of the members and the delegates who attended it. Needless to say, they are neither favorable nor comidimentary to Mr. Laurier, who, it would make out, which she shis clorical adversaries to build a golden bridge over which he may come to meet them. His success is not so certain, and it is not made surer by the revelations contained in Li Minerre's narration. The advanced wing of the Liberai party, both French and English, is manifesting considerable discontent at the way in which the Liberais in power are proving themselves as careless of Canadian interests as iteir Inpurite prodecessors. In his subservices to Imperialist and anti-Canadian influence to Imperialist and anti-Canadian influence to Imperialist and anti-Canadian influence that no change had taken place have been existed to the content of the co A Scheme in Which Mr. Begg Was to only that, but it would be to their interest to do so. The most contented country, perhaps, in the world is Switzerland, and there three

do so. The most contented country, perhaps, in the world is Switzerland, and there three languages are snoken, and diversity of religion exists. What is needed in Canada is real liberty and an end of the precioninance of an anti-American element.

Nothing illustrates the absurdity of the existing condition of Canada so much as the increasing medievalizing of the forms of government. The English Privy Council lately protested against the wording of a Canadian State paper o which that angust beig was referred to as the "English Privy Council." The draughtsmen of the decument should have known better; in fast, they were wrong in referring to it at all. They should have said that an around would lie to the Queen, or, more properly, "to the foot of the throne," And there are actually people here who do not blush to talk and even besset of Canada being a free country, when its court of last resort is "the foot of the throne" of a foreign State three thousand miles away. There are knightheods and titles around the foot of the said throne, and that is principally why so many are to be found grovelling round it.

From the Washington Post. "If the farmers of lows are paying off their "If the farmers of lows are paying off their mortgages and putting money in bank, it is not because of the profits made in growing corn and wheat and cats," said Mr. J. R. Newton of the Hawkeye State, at the Ebbitt, "Their improved lot within the last decade is due to the fact that they have been subordinating the production of the cereals to the dairy. The lows dow has proved at far more benefit as a revenue raiser than 10-cent corn, and the creamery has become firmly established as one of the institutions of the land.

"In the county of Jones the farmers have in bank deposits over \$3,000,000, according to the latest report of our State Dairy Commissioner. Here is an object lessin to the agriculturalists all over the Union, for it goes to show that by proper management and attention to the right things farmers can become lenders of money

things farmers can become lenders of money instead of borrowers.

Hard Work Getting a Jury. From the Washington Post.

"In some sections of Arkanasas," said one of the Representatives from that Sinte yesterday, "people have a very strong objection to serving on juries. When I was at home last fail I heard a little arors in that regard. A certain Judge in one of the rural districts having occasion to try an important race, ordered the Sheriff to impanel a jury. When two days had passed and no return had been made hesent for the Sheriff, and demanded to know why his orders had not been obeyed.

"Wall, Jedge," said the Sheriff, "I've got jest tea of 'em locked up in the jail yere, and I turned out the dogs this mornin' arter the other two."

SPITTING IN THE CARS.

And the filegal and Invalid Propositions of the Board of Health.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir . I perceive that the Board of Health are propoling to take some steps toward enforcing their ordinance preparations of the English Government hera against spitting in the cars, but intend to proceed more cautiously than some impatient ; ... ple would like. I venture to suggest that the Board of Health cannot go too slow in this mat-That it would be desirable to stop the habit of public expectoration there cannot be a question. But can the Board of Health do it? The powers of that board are necessarily and properly enormous. But they are not without limit. The board cannot by an ordinance make anything a crime which they choose to declare so. To give them power thus to legislate against the liberty of the citizen, the act, condition, or practice must have some undoubted well defined relations to health. They can, for instance, undoubtedly forbid the fransport in a public conveyance of a smallnox patient. But is it so clear that all spitting in the cars, whether by healthy or unhealthy persons, is likely to be so injurious to health that the Board of flealth

have authority to declare it a crime? Is it even so clear that spitting in the cars even by an unnealthy person is so likely to produce injury to others that it can be made a cric a faca healthy person to spit in the cars? I doubt it very much. I know all the talk about barnit, microbes, &c. But science tells us they are everywhere, and certainly not every act which transfers them from one position to another, or American Government in the matter of the which stirs them up, can be made a crime. If it were, we should all become criminals, voluntarily or involuntarily. It is my deliberate or inion that one arrested for spitting in the cars cannot be legally convicted, even if he would not have an action for false imprisonment against the officer who arrests him.

The Court of Appeals decided as lately as 1893, in People vs. Board of Health of Yonkers, 140 N. Y., page 1, that the decision of a board that a thing is a nulsance is not conclusive, but may be disputed.

I believe it would be wise to settle this question by a test case.

While upon this subject, let me suggest that the Board of Health has recently made at other ordinance which is even more clearly invalid, They have declared that no person shall sell milk without a permit from the board. If they have this power, then we have no need of Legislature or of Raines Liquor law. The regulating of the sale of siquors and malt drinks ter sing comes into the domain of health quite as thor. oughly as the regulating of the sale of milk. Unquestionably some milk-most milk is not injurious to bealth. But there are many whe claim that the sale of all spirits and all beer is injurious to health.

Upon the subject of this milk ordinance there is a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court which seems decisive. In the case I refer to, which is reported in 87 Han, page 63, it appeared that the Board of Health of Flushing had passed an ordinance that " to cows shall be kept within 200 feet of any dwell. ing without a special permit obtained from the Board of Health." The Supreme Court held that this ordinance was invalid. They might have made a general ordinance that no cow have made a general ordinance that no cow should be kept within the limit named, or they might have declared that a perficular over stable was a fursance. But when they understook to exercise flecusing powers they usured authority they did not possess. The Court save: "The Board of Health, by the ordinance under review, has not forbidden the keeping of cows within 200 feet of a dwelling base, but so keeping cows without a special permit in other words, the board has taken to their forbids of the power of flecusing cow stables. No such the power of flecusing cow stables. the board has taken to itself the board has taken to itself In other words, the board has taken to their the power of licensing cow stables. No such power has been granted it by the Legislature. If the matter is such that a general ordinance can be passed in on the subject, then such as ordinance should be enacted, and all will be bound by it. If not-usceptible of general regulation, then the board should proceed by special order in the particular case, when the terson stracked may defend himself in the courts. The powers vested in boards of health are very great; probably necessarily so. But to give these boards the licensing power or powers to discense with their own general regulations in behalf of some favored individual might lead to the greatest abuse and Jobberg. I count find that our Board of Health has in this respectant larger power than that of Finshing. find that our Beard of Health has in this respect any larger power than that of Flushing. There is, if I mistake not, another recent ordinance of the Board of Health which is invalid, that is the ordinance requiring garbage, asked other matters to be deposited in separate receptacles. This may be and doubtless is a very good provision to aid in the economical disposition of refuse. But it is not a health provision. It is not one that comes within the powers of the Board of Health. It is rather a police power, to be executed by some other city authority.

olice power, to be executed by said thority.

The object of, all three of the ordinances I have referred to is landable. All good critices would be giad to have their provisions held legal. But it is above all necessary that the enormous powers of the Board of Health should be strictly confined within their proper scope for even properly exercised, they override all the ordinary constitutional provisions for the protection of the citizen and his property. The exercise of these powers should be the more carefully waitled because of the inevitable tendency of these to the citizen and his property. The exercit powers should be the more carefully because of the frevitable tendency of whom they are confided to extract an them. An instance of this latter te-shown in the recent declaration of of Health, which has practically physician among its active memb what we call consumption is contaging municable. The tremendous scope of t ration makes one tremble. It the power of the Board of every house, every private house, a consumptive patient and move him of a hospital. That this is what the learning forward to is shown by the account declaration that a large appropriation of he made to erect a consumptive hospital it is suggested, should be made and management of the board's bacteriology.

management of the hoard's bacteriolog state though very able in his sphere, hes I am forred, no great, if any, experience in the titeal treatment of consumptives.

There ought to be long consideration much discussion before such a course sent upon; discussion among competent med and scientific men, who are sertably to means agreed as to the correctness of the of the Board of Health; discussion feet pecuniary point of view as to the expense valved in the course proposed; dispussion as to whether the Board of Health outble as yellower distribution of much power distribution of much p as to whether the Board of Health ment, on any proper distribution of municipal powers, to conduct any hospitals, whether their powers ought not to be confined to a renewal supervision of disease and securing its location. I amaware that they have of intervals postured for themselves and I use that any age to signed to the mestices and I use that any age to signed to the control of two beauties to Smallout Hospital and the Whitan I acker Hospital, but I find there is much merchanism to the wisdom of this grant of the control of the control of the control of the control of two beauties to be signed to the wisdom of this grant of the control of

SUNBELLINS.

-At just about the time the Contral First oxintals ald ha 5-pound our, a Kentucky han of Levising laid a 5-inch egg shaped like a pip- b w ... -The election winnings of a Mattern St. " a hat and a butcher knife-werees that if ra

borse, and the horse he sold later for \$1." -Two Kentuckians in a contest for the disminisof the Constantant Mountains of the pitching continued play for three days and were ties then.

-Sam Fravens of Spottsville, Kr., was as harpy as a frust could make him on a recoil Saint night when he got three 'coons and four pullface of

-Sugar beets are to be planted in Samuelt county. O., next summer as an experiment, if the bests sold 12 per cent, of sugar, capital is ready to sold by tish the beet sugar industry there.

-Emma McCue, 50 years old, who married Reorge McCue, three years older, at Franklin, Ind. lass December, on his promise to support but in case and comfort, has sued for divorce because the has

had to do farmhouse drudgery. -A eftizen of Suffolk, Va , bus offered a factory alte free to any one who will establish a manufacturing industry there, and one of the inducements

held out by a local paper is that "the merals of the people are equalled in few other places. -Taking a hint from a Louistinia frummer, a Tampa, Fis., proprietor of a sheating range where business had become alack because people were tired of firing at a negro's head, had a new target made representing Weyter with the builts eye over

the heart. Immediately Cubans and their sampathizers swarmed about his place, forming in line to awatt their turn at the rides. Some of the excitable ones offered a bonus to be allowed to still it and to beat the effigy with clubs. -Tim Olin, a 10 year old boy was because of an accident is compelled to wear two western less, lives high up in the Comperiand Mountains of Mon-

tucky, near the Virginia line. Having heart that forest fires were doing great damage on the side of the range, he climbed to a peak and saw that in the trick of the flames was a cabin where two aged sisters and their blind brother lived. Although not fit for travelling over a mountain path he made the best of his way to them, hittoed their horse to a sled, and got them all away safety. The fire reached the cable that night.